

Remarks

This Preliminary Amendment cancels without prejudice original claims 1-10 in the underlying PCT Application No. PCT/EP2004/052879 and adds new claims 11-29. The new claims conform to U.S. Patent and Trademark Office rules and do not add new matter to the application.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.125(b), the Substitute Specification (including the Abstract, but without the claims) contains no new matter. The amendments reflected in the Substitute Specification (including Abstract) are to conform the Specification and Abstract to U.S. Patent and Trademark Office rules or to correct informalities. As required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(3)(ii) and § 1.125(c), a Marked Up Version Of The Substitute Specification comparing the Specification of record and the Substitute Specification also accompanies this Preliminary Amendment. Approval and entry of the Substitute Specification (including Abstract) are respectfully requested.

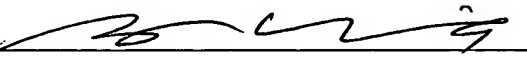
The underlying PCT Application No. PCT/EP2004/052879 includes an International Search Report, dated March 24, 2005. The Search Report includes a list of documents that were uncovered in the underlying PCT Application.

Applicants assert that the subject matter of the present application is new, non-obvious, and useful. Prompt consideration and allowance of the application are respectfully requested.

Respectfully Submitted,

KENYON & KENYON

Dated: 5/31/06

By: 
Gerard A. Messina
(Reg. No. 35,952)
One Broadway, NY, NY 10004
(212) 425-7200
CUSTOMER NO. 26646

DIAGNOSTIC METHOD FOR MONITORING A PLUG-IN CONNECTION

Field of the Invention

The ~~present~~ invention relates to a diagnostic method for monitoring at least one plug-in connection to an antenna, in particular a plug-in connection in the antenna signal path to a window-integrated antenna of a vehicle.

~~Background Information~~ Description of Related Art

It is known to establish a current window for a normal operating range of an active circuit in the antenna signal path of receivers, e.g. radio or TV receivers, for diagnosing plug-in connectors or plug-in connections. An error is signaled when the power consumption is outside the predefined current window.

~~Advantages of the Invention~~

~~Using the measures of Claim 1, i.e., the following steps:~~

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is a diagnostic method for monitoring at least one plug-in connection to an antenna, such as a plug-in connection in the antenna signal path to a window-integrated antenna of a vehicle. In accordance with the invention:

- a diagnosis signal is supplied via the antenna signal path toward the antenna,
- the diagnosis signal bypasses an active circuit provided in the antenna signal path;

- the power supply of the active circuit is influenced depending on whether the diagnostic signal experiences an error due to at least one plug-in connection,
- it is detected whether the power consumption of the active circuit is outside a predefined window and, in such a case, an error is signaled.

~~in~~ In contrast to conventional approaches, several plug-in connections can be diagnosed, in particular the plug-in connection/plug-in connector to the window-integrated antenna of a car. In conventional approaches, only one diagnosis is performed for the plug-in connector from the receiver to the impedance transformer, i.e., to the active antenna adapter circuit. The plug-in connection to the window-integrated antenna is not diagnosed or is only diagnosed via a loop having two separate contacts.

A missing windshield contact is easily diagnosed in complex diversity systems using the method according to the present invention. ~~The present invention~~ offers the option of monitoring all plug-in connections in different antenna structures, even those of an optionally provided diversity device.

~~The method according to~~ In accordance with the present invention ~~is characterized in that,~~ the diagnostic signal(s) is/are supplied to the antenna at the RF antenna terminal of the receiver, i.e., into the RF cable to the antenna. No additional plug-in contacts are therefore needed.

In rear window-integrated antennas, one side of the heating field is always grounded, so that detection is possible via only one plug-in contact.

In separate antenna structures, detection may take place via a bridge in the windshield connector.

~~Drawing~~ BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

~~Exemplary embodiments of the present invention are elucidated in greater detail below on the basis of the drawing.~~

~~The figures show:~~

The present invention will be described in greater detail with reference to the following drawings wherein:

Figure 1 shows a first exemplary embodiment having an antenna structure grounded on one side₊.

Figure 2 shows an alternative exemplary embodiment of a generic antenna structure₊.

Figure 3 shows feedback of the diagnostic signal to the power supply of an active circuit₊.

Figure 4 shows joint monitoring of a diversity device₊.

Figure 5 shows an alternative embodiment for joint monitoring of a diversity device₊.

Figure 6 shows an alternative to the joint monitoring of a diversity device and analysis via a diagnostic resistor₊.

Figure 7 shows additional alternatives to the joint monitoring of a diversity device₊.

~~Detailed Description of the Exemplary Embodiments~~

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 shows a rear window 1 of a vehicle, its heating wires for windshield defrosting being used as an antenna. An antenna adapter 3, i.e., an impedance transformer, which is designed in this case as an active amplifier circuit 31, is located in the antenna signal path between antenna and receiver 2, in particular a car radio and/or a TV set. The DC supply signal for active circuit 3 is used simultaneously as a diagnostic signal for plug-in connections 4 in the antenna signal path.

The signal travels via RF cable 5 to impedance transformer 3, where it is split off via inductors 6 into the transverse branch and via capacitors 7 into the longitudinal branch, bypassing active circuit 31. At the windshield-side terminal end of active circuit 31, it is added to the RF antenna signal again. In the embodiment of Figure 1, the diagnostic signal is conducted in the secondary path of active circuit 31 via a diagnostic resistor 8, which has a high resistance in particular of 10 kOhm, for example.

The diagnosis of the correct or existing plug-in contact is detected both as a result of a voltage drop across a diagnostic resistor 8, resulting in a constant current flow, and as a result of an interruption in the power supply. The diagnostic method and the diagnostic device according to the present invention are characterized in that the diagnostic signals are supplied to the RF antenna terminal so that no additional plug-in contacts are needed.

If a connection is unplugged or the plug-in contact is not error-free, a circuit breaker 10 for active circuit 31 is activated by analyzer unit 9 connected to diagnostic resistor 8, via the voltage drop across high-resistance diagnostic resistor 8. No current or a very weak current flows due to this shut-off of active circuit 31. This is detected in receiver 2, i.e., the power consumption of active circuit 31 is outside a predefined window and an error is signaled in receiver 2. In the rear window-integrated antenna illustrated in Figure 1, one side of the heating field is grounded, so that detection is possible here via only one windshield-side plug-in contact. In the case of separate antenna structures according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in Figure 2, detection may take place via a bridge 42 to ground in windshield connector 4. The monitored plug-in connections are identified by a solid dark rectangle in all figures.

In the exemplary embodiment according to Figure 3, diagnostic resistor 8 in the secondary path of active circuit 31 is unnecessary because the diagnostic signal is fed back to power supply terminal 32 of active circuit 31 after passing through the windshield-side plug-in connector via bridge 43.

In the exemplary embodiment according to Figure 4, the plug-in connections of diversity device 21 connected upstream from adapter stage 3 are also monitored. Also in this case, the diagnostic signal is phantom-supplied via RF cable 5 of the antenna signal path, is split off at the input of diversity device 21, bypasses the active circuit of diversity device 21, and is added again to the RF signal at the output.

Figure 5 shows a diversity device 21 having an integrated (downstream) adapter stage. The diagnostic signal is split off at the input of diversity device 21, bypasses the active circuit(s) of the diversity device and adapter stage 3 to the windshield-side output of the adapter stage, and is added again to the RF signal.

Figure 6 shows an alternative to Figure 5 having an integrated diversity device. In this case, as in Figure 1, diagnostic resistor 8 having analyzer unit 9 and power supply interrupter 10 is provided as an alternative to the feedback of the diagnostic signal via a bridge at the windshield-side plug-in connector.

Figure 7 shows the diagnostic signal bypassing the active circuit of the upstream diversity device and the analysis of the voltage drop across diagnostic resistor 8 in adapter circuit 3 provided as in Figure 1.

ABSTRACT

In ~~a~~^A diagnostic method for monitoring at least one plug-in connection (4) to an antenna (1), a diagnostic signal is supplied via the antenna signal path toward the antenna (1). The diagnosis signal bypasses an active circuit (31) in the antenna signal path. In the event of a defective plug-in connection (4), the diagnostic signal influences the power supply of the active circuit (31). If the power consumption is outside a predefined window, an error is signaled .

~~(Figure 1)~~

~~Figure 1~~

~~High resistance resistor~~

~~Rear window~~

~~Heating field~~

~~Figure 2~~

~~Window integrated antenna~~